

30(11)

SOV/29-59-2-23/41

AUTHORS:

Brykov, Boris, Partgruporg of the Shop,
Gudkov, Gennadiy, Brigade Leader

TITLE:

The Members of the First Shop of the Communist
Work Are Allowed to Speak (Slovo imeyut chleny pervogo tsekha
kommunisticheskogo truda)

PERIODICAL:

Tekhnika molodezhi, 1959, Nr 2, p 26 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

To the question raised by the editors of the periodical "Tekhnika - molodezhi" how they imagined future to be, the following answers were given by: 1) Boris Brykov: I imagine the following picture: on the place beside our depot - which, by the way, will be twice as wide, high and light - dozens of small cars will stop. These vehicles belong to the workers who arrive in them for the morning shift from their villas and apartments. In the workshop, there are no brigade leaders or masters. Every worker knows his place and his work, for each of them has a medium or higher technical education. Moreover, work will be ideally organized. We have already started this organization. A complicated and powerful technology will be applied in trans-

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The Members of the First Works Department of the Communist Work Are Allowed
to Speak

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port. Steam engines will belong to the past just as stagecoach, horse tramways and buses. Diesel electric express trains, powerful electric engines, two-storied atomic trains will form the park of the depot "Sortirovochnaya" in the future.

2) Gennadiy Gudkov: I am dreaming of the re-equipment of our workshop. How much manual labor could be replaced by machine work! The realization of this wish is near: we have started the technical re-equipment of the depot. In future, the engines will be repaired on an assembly line. Automatic machines will lift and dismantle them and work the parts. The required spare parts will be supplied in time on another assembly line. A working day will last 5-6 hours. And then ... all cultural achievements will be at one's disposal. One will be able to do what one feels inclined to: reading, theater, circle, sports, learning. Everything will be provided for. Of course, Communist life will not be a delightful idling. It seems to me that also then there will be certain difficulties and conflicts. For man is much more complicated than any ever-so-complicated automatons. No technical directions for use are sufficient for him. Therefore, we should prepare ourselves in advance for the future life. We must examine ourselves in practice, and care the best

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The Members of the First Shop
to Speak

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of the Communist Work Are Allowed

and worthiest inside us.

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STANILEVICH, V., master; LEBEDEV, A., slesar'; BRYKOV, B., slesar';
RAPPOPORT, A., slesar'; GUDKOV, G., slesar'

Hardship does not frighten us, we can overcome it. Sov.
profsoiuzy 8 no.2:18-20 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Depo Moskva-Sortirovochnaya.
(Diesel locomotives--Maintenance and repair)

L 23104-65 EWG(a)/EWG(c)/EWG(j)/EWG(r)/EWG(v)/EWT(1)/FS(v)-3 Pe-5 DD/RD
ACCESSION NR: AP4050002 S/0209/64/000/002/0083/0084

AUTHOR: Bryukov, K., (Major, Master of sports SSSR);
(Colonel, Candidate of pedagogical sciences, Docent)

Naklonov, Yu.

TITLE: Vertical swings

SOURCE: Aviatziya i kosmonavtika, no. 2, 1964, 83-84

TOPIC TAGS: weightlessness, vestibular apparatus, space orientation, nausea,
perspiration, cosmonaut training, vertical swing

ABSTRACT: A vertical swing is described which is used to train cosmonauts to adapt to phenomena encountered in space flights. A detailed description of the mechanical parts is given, including height, length, and width of the apparatus, as well as the seating arrangement. The effects of both active (self-sustained) and passive (helped by a comrade) swinging are noted. An increase in blood pressure and muscle tone was recorded during passive swinging. Other autonomic disorders noted were paleness, perspiration, panting, and nausea. It is pointed out that this swing conditions the vestibular apparatus, aids space orientation and the coordination of movements, and improves the interaction of the different analyzers under new conditions of activity. The authors point out that this swing will help to improve the quality of space flights, and will make them accident-free.

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L 23104-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4050002

Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

~~L 58490-65~~ ~~EWG(j)/EWG(r)/EWT(l)/FS(v)-3/EWG(v)/EWG(a)-2/EWG(c)~~ DD

ACCESSION NR: AP5014817

UR/0209/65/000/006/0064/0064

AUTHOR: Brykov, K. (Lieutenant Colonel, Master of sport SSSR); Naklonov, Yu.
(Colonel, Candidate of pedagogical sciences, Docent)

TITLE: Gymnastic wheel on a hinged suspension

23

SOURCE: Aviatziya i kosmonavtika, no. 6, 1965, 64

B

TOPIC TAGS: astronaut training, astronaut, training equipment, pilot training

ABSTRACT: The development of proficiency in spatial orientation by conditioning the vestibular apparatus constitutes an important phase of special physical training for pilots, parachutists, and astronauts. This training is more effective if the trainee is subjected to simultaneous multidirectional accelerations. To provide such training, a special apparatus consisting of a gymnastic wheel with a hinged suspension, has been designed and tested (see Fig. 1).

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ACCESSION NR: AP5014817

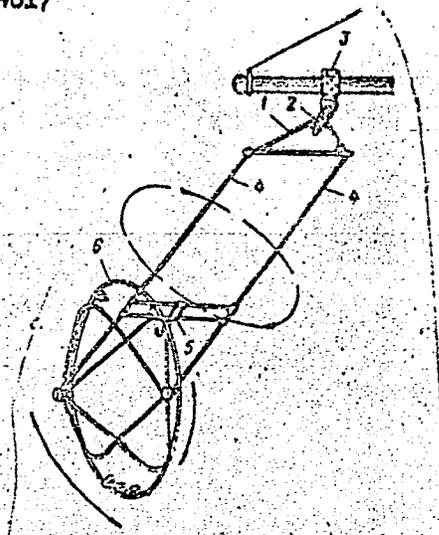


Fig. 1. Diagram of vestibular training device.

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This vestibular training device has three parts. The upper part consists of a triangular frame (1) made of welded rods 30—40 mm in diameter and is equipped with a universal joint and a tapered thrust bearing (2) on top and a brace (3) for mounting the device. The central part, consisting of two tubular rods 4—5 m long and 30—40 mm in diameter (4), is mounted on the triangular frame and is equipped with a ball and socket joint on the lower end of each rod. The lower part is a gymnastic wheel (6) secured to the rods by means of semiaxial bars. A locking device (5) is used to adjust the wheel in the initial position and during the swing.

The design of the suspension system and the swivel mounting is such that while the gymnastic wheel is spinning, the entire system rotates on its longitudinal axes and swings at the same time, producing multiaxis spin.

Orig. art. has 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SV, AC

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

ATD PRESS: 4008-F

281
Card 3/3

BRYKOV, M.

V Bor'be Za Vosstanovleniye shakhty. (Reestablishment of coal mines) (Moskva) Profizdat, 1949)
62P.

Author discusses improvement of political work by active members of trade unions under the party organization's supervision, The radio restoration of mines and the early fulfillment of production schedules.

PROTSENKO, P.I.; BRYKOVA, N.A.

Physicochemical properties of the ternary system $\text{LiNO}_2 - \text{TlNO}_2 - \text{H}_2\text{O}$.
Ukr.khim.zhur. 30 no.5:448-451 '64.

(MIRA 18:4)

1. Rostovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

PROTSENKO, P.I.; BRYKOVA, N.A.; IVANOVA, Ye.M.

System $TlNO_3 - CsNO_2 - H_2O$ at $25^\circ C$. Zhur. neorg. khim. 10
no.6:1477-1480 Je '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvennyy universitet.

BRYKOVA, N.A.; PROTSENKO, P.I.

Physicochemical properties of solutions of the systems $\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_2)_2 - \text{TlNO}_2 - \text{H}_2\text{O}$ and $\text{Sr}(\text{NO}_2)_2 - \text{TlNO}_2 - \text{H}_2\text{O}$. Zhur. fiz. khim. 39 no.3:738-741 Mr '55.
(MIRA 18:7)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvennyy universitet.

POPOV, V.S.; BRYKOV, N.N.; DMITRICHENKO, N.S.

Using white cast iron for the lining of metal dies. Ogneupory
29 no.4:160-164 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Zaporozhskiy mashinostroitel'nyy institut imeni V.Ya.Chubarya
(for Popov, Brykov). 2. Zaporozhskiy ogneupornyy zavod (for
Dmitrichenko).

POPOV, V.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; BRYKOV, N.N., inzh.

Effect of chromium and silicon on the abrasive wear resistance
of cast iron. Mashinostrosnie no.5837 S-0 '64 (MIRA 1822)

POPOV, V.S.; BRYKOV, N.N.; DMITRICHENKO, N.S.

Investigating the durability of 20Kh steel plates of press-molds.
Ogneupory 30 no.1:14-17 '65. (MIRA 12:3)

1. Zaporozhskiy mashinostroitel'nyy institut im. V.Ya.Chubaryya
(for Popov, Brykov). 2. Zaporozhskiy ogneuporny zavod (for
Dmitrichenko).

BRYKOV, S.

USSR 3

✓ 576. ARRANGEMENT AND TEST FIGURES FOR GAS POWER PLANT FOR SMALL RIVERS.
Brykov, S. (Morsk. Koch. Flot (Sea Riv. Fleet, Moscow), Sept. 1954, 18, 19).
A standard Soviet gas producer, using wood, with scrubber and filter, was
successfully installed on a river vessel in conjunction with a KM-45 diesel
engine converted to dual fuel. (L).

lw

BRYKOV, S., kand. tekhn. nauk

Methods of determining delays between overhauls of the cylinder-
piston group of engines. 'Rech. transp. 22 no.8:31-33 Ag '63.
(MIRA 16:10)
(Marine engines—Maintenance and repair)

BRYKOV, S.K., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Engine power determination according to thermal equilibrium
under operating conditions on ships. Trudy TSNIIRF no.23:
3-14 '53. (MLRA 8:3)
(Marine engines)

BRYKOV, S. K.

Construction and results of testing a gas driven engine for ships
sailing on small rivers. Mor. i rech.flot 14 no.9:18-19 S '54.
(Marine engines) (MLBA 7:10)

Brykov, S.K.

BRYKOV, S.K., kand, tekhn. nauk.

Causes of crack formation in 18D engine blocks. Rech. transp. 17
no.2:25-27 F '58. (MIRA 11:2)

(Marine engines--Testing)
(Deformations (Mechanics))

BRYKOV, S.K., kand.tekhn.nauk

Effect of the wear of cam disks on the performance of marine
internal combustion engines. Trudy LIVT no.12:11-28 '61.
(MIRA 14:9)

(Marine engines)

(Mechanical wear)

RENSKIY, Nikolay Mikhaylovich, BRYKOV, S.K., kand. tekhn. nauk,
retsenzent; GLADYSHEV, V.F., inzh., retsenzent; URLANG,
F.D., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; KAN, P.M., red.izd-va;
RIDNAYA, I.V., tekhn. red.

[Operation of principal engines of serially manufactured
diesel river boats] Eksploatatsiia glavnykh dvigatelei se-
riinykh teplokhodov. Moskva, Izd-vo "Rechnoi transport,"
1963. 119 p. (MIRA 17:4)

TITOV, N.D.; BRYKOV, V.D.

Channel by channel oscillographic rerecording at the
SSM-57 seismic station. Geofiz. razved. no.12:19-21 '63.
(MIRA 16:11)

26802
S/142/61/004/002/004/010
E033/E435

9,25-90

AUTHOR: Brykov, V.S.

TITLE: Basic theory of spiral elliptical delay lines

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Radiotekhnika,
1961, Vol.4, No.2, pp.185-191

TEXT: In this article the theory is developed for a delay line consisting of two coaxial, anisotropic-conducting, elliptical cylinders (Fig.1). The anisotropic conductivity of the inner cylinder is infinite in the direction of the z axis and zero in the direction of the η coordinate. The outer cylinder has infinite conductivity in the direction of the turns of the spiral, the pitch of which is determined by the angle α . The parameters of the medium enclosed by the inner cylinder are ϵ_1, μ_1 ; of the medium between the cylinders ϵ_2, μ_2 ; and outside the outer cylinder ϵ_3, μ_3 . It is assumed that the system is lossless, the retardation of the phase velocity is great, and $\mu_1 = \mu_2 = \mu_3 = \mu$. TEM waves are not considered. To calculate the dispersion equation, an elliptical coordinate system is used; the unit vectors along the η , u and z directions are as shown in Fig.1. The family of hyperbolas and ellipses intersect orthogonally and
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S/142/61/004/002/004/010
E033/E435

Basic theory of spiral ...

the points of intersection have the rectangular coordinates:

$$x = h_0 \cosh u \cos \eta \quad \text{and} \quad y = h_0 \sinh u \sin \eta$$

where h_0 is the semi-focal distance. It is assumed that the field components change sinusoidally and the wave is propagated along the z axis. In this case, Maxwell's equations take the form:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \text{rot } \bar{H}_i &= i\omega \bar{E}_i \\ \text{rot } \bar{E}_i &= -i\omega \mu \bar{H}_i \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1)$$

where $i = 1, 2, 3$.

Solution of Eq. (1) gives the following for the field components E_{zi} and H_{zi} for functions of the order $m = 0$:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} E_{zi} &= [A_i \text{Ce}_0(u, -\theta_i) + B_i \text{FeK}_0(u, -\theta_i)] \text{ce}_0(\eta, -\theta_i) \\ H_{zi} &= [C_i \text{Ce}_0(u, -\theta_i) + D_i \text{FeK}_0(u, -\theta_i)] \text{ce}_0(\eta, -\theta_i) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2)$$

where A_i, B_i, C_i and D_i are constant coefficients; $\text{Ce}_0(u, -\theta_i), \text{FeK}_0(u, -\theta_i)$ and $\text{ce}_0(\eta, -\theta_i)$ are Mathieu functions

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Basic theory of spiral ...

$$\theta_i = \frac{k^2 h_0^2}{4}, \quad k_i = \sqrt{\beta^2 - k_{0i}^2}, \quad k_{0i} = \frac{\omega}{v_i}, \quad \beta = \frac{\omega}{v_\phi}$$

and $v_i = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu \epsilon_i}}$ is the speed of light in the corresponding medium,

v_ϕ is phase velocity.

In delay lines $v_i \gg v_\phi$, therefore

$$k_i = k_1 = k_2 = k_3 = k = \frac{\omega}{v_\phi} \quad \text{and} \quad \theta_i = \theta = \frac{k^2 h_0^2}{4}$$

The remaining field components are

$$\left. \begin{aligned} H u_i &= -\frac{i}{k^2 l_i} \left(k \frac{\partial H z_i}{\partial u} - \omega \epsilon_i \frac{\partial E z_i}{\partial \eta} \right) \\ H \eta_i &= -\frac{i}{k^2 l_i} \left(k \frac{\partial H z_i}{\partial \eta} + \omega \epsilon_i \frac{\partial E z_i}{\partial u} \right) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3)$$

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$$\left. \begin{aligned} Eu_i &= -\frac{i}{k^2 l_i} \left(k \frac{\partial E z_i}{\partial u} + \omega \mu \frac{\partial H z_i}{\partial \eta} \right) \\ E \eta_i &= -\frac{i}{k^2 l_i} \left(k \frac{\partial E z_i}{\partial \eta} - \omega \mu \frac{\partial H z_i}{\partial u} \right) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4)$$

where $l_i = h_0 \sqrt{\cosh^2 u - \cos^2 \eta}$

The constants A_i , B_i , C_i and D_i are determined from the boundary conditions. The boundary conditions are deduced from the facts that, on both sides of each of the anisotropic-conducting cylinders:

- 1) the tangential components of the electric fields, in the direction of the conductance current, are zero,
- 2) the tangential components E and the normal components H are equal,
- 3) the tangential components of the magnetic field in the direction of the conductance current are equal.

By application of these boundary conditions and elimination of the constant coefficients, the dispersion equation is obtained:

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$$f = \frac{k^2 b_2 u_2}{2\pi} \operatorname{ctg} \alpha \left[\frac{C_{e_0}(u_2)}{C_{e_0}'(u_2)} - \frac{F e K_0(u_2)}{F e' K_0'(u_2)} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \left[\frac{C_{e_0}'(u_1) F e K_0(u_1) - C_{e_0}(u_1) F e' K_0'(u_1)}{C_{e_0}(u_2) F e K_0'(u_1) - C_{e_0}(u_1) F e' K_0(u_2)} - \frac{e_2 F e' K_0(u_2)}{e_1 F e' K_0(u_2)} \right]^{-\frac{1}{2}} \quad (11)$$

where $v_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu \epsilon_2}}$ = the speed of light in the medium between

the cylinders and $b_2 = h_0 \sinh u_2$.

The retardation β is defined as the ratio of the speed of light in the medium between the cylinders to the phase velocity of the wave and hence:

$$\beta = \frac{kv_2}{2\pi f} \quad (12)$$

From Eq.(11) f can be found and from Eq.(12) the retardation. Calculation of the retardation for the general case is laborious
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S/142/61/004/002/004/010

EO33/E435



Basic theory of spiral ...

and therefore only the two following particular cases are considered:

1) the eccentricity of the ellipse $e = \frac{h_0}{a_1} \ll 1$

2) the eccentricity $e = \frac{h_0}{1} \lesssim 1$, and the analysis is undertaken

for very low, intermediate and high frequencies. The results are tabulated below:

1. $e \ll 1$

a) Very low frequency: $f \approx \frac{kv_2}{2\pi} \operatorname{ctg} \alpha \sqrt{\frac{2b}{a_1}}$ and $3 \approx \operatorname{tg} \alpha \sqrt{\frac{a_1}{2b}}$

b) Intermediate frequency: $f \approx \frac{kv_2}{2\pi} \operatorname{ctg} \alpha \sqrt{2kb}$ and $3 \approx \left(\frac{v_2}{2\pi b}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \operatorname{tg}^{\frac{2}{3}} \alpha f^{-\frac{1}{3}}$

c) Very high frequency: $f \approx \frac{kv_2}{2\pi} \operatorname{ctg} \alpha \sqrt{\frac{2\varepsilon_2}{\varepsilon_2 + \varepsilon_1}}$ and $3 \approx \operatorname{tg} \alpha \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon_2 + \varepsilon_1}{2\varepsilon_2}}$

2. $e \lesssim 1$

a) Very low frequency: $f \approx \frac{kv_2}{2\pi} \operatorname{ctg} \alpha \sqrt{\frac{2b_2(u_2 - u_1)}{a_2}}$ and $3 \approx \operatorname{tg} \alpha \sqrt{\frac{a_2}{2b_2(u_2 - u_1)}}$

b) Intermediate frequency: $f \approx \frac{kv_2}{2\pi} \operatorname{ctg} \alpha \sqrt{2kb}$ and $3 \approx \left(\frac{v_2}{2\pi b}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \operatorname{tg}^{\frac{2}{3}} \alpha f^{-\frac{1}{3}}$

c) Very high frequency: $f \approx \frac{kv_2}{2\pi} \operatorname{ctg} \alpha \sqrt{\frac{2\varepsilon_2}{\varepsilon_2 + \varepsilon_1}}$ and $3 \approx \operatorname{tg} \alpha \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon_2 + \varepsilon_1}{2\varepsilon_2}}$

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Basic theory of spiral ...

The retardation is plotted as a function of frequency over the range 0 to 12500 Mc/s for two delay lines having the following data:

1) $\epsilon_{r2} = 2.25$; $\epsilon_{r1} = \epsilon_{r3} = 1$; $b_1 = 8$ mm; $b_2 = 8.05$ mm;
 $h_0 = 0.798$ mm; $\text{ctg } \alpha = 0.01$; 2) $\epsilon_{r2} = 2.25$; $\epsilon_{r1} = \epsilon_{r2} = 1$;
 $b_1 = 8$ mm; $b_2 = 8.05$ mm; $h_0 = 23.68$ mm; $u_1 = 0.3317$, $u_2 = 0.3337$
and $\text{ctg } \alpha = 0.01$. The graphs show that, for very low frequencies, the retardation increases with increase of eccentricity but at high frequencies the retardation is practically constant and independent of the eccentricity. There are 2 figures and 6 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra osnov radiotekhniki
Ukrainskogo zaochnogo politekhnicheskogo instituta
(Department of Basic Principles of Radio-Engineering
of the Ukrainian Correspondence Polytechnical
Institute)

SUBMITTED: April 18, 1960

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ANNENKOV, V.T.; BRYKOV, V.S.

A spiral line with time delay regulation. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;
radiotekh. 5 no.5:654-656 S-0 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Rekomendovano kafedroy teoreticheskikh osnov elektrotekhniki
Khar'kovskogo zachnogo politekhnicheskogo instituta.
(Coaxial cables) (Wave guides) (Delay lines)

S/109/63/008/003/C09/027
D413/D308

AUTHOR: Brykov, V. S.

TITLE: Double-screen helical delay line

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 8, no. 3, 1963,
433-437

TEXT: Although the double-screen helical delay line has been described and its advantages over the single-screen line have been enumerated (V. A. Solov'yev, Radiotekhnika, v. 17, no. 1, 1962, 22; Ya. D. Shirman, Z. A. Vaynoris, Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 4, no. 9, 1959, 1485), its theory has not been sufficiently developed. The author considers a line consisting of two cylindrical screens with anisotropic conductivity (infinite longitudinally, zero transversely), having between them a helix of infinite conductivity; the interposed layers of dielectric having various values of permittivity but equal permeability, the system being loss-free, the phase velocity delay being large, and TEM

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Double-screen helical...

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modes being neglected. He derives the dispersion equations and expressions for the delay. Analysis of these, assuming that the spacing between the screens is small compared with the radius of the internal screen, shows that at both very low and intermediate frequencies the delay obtained for a given volume of line is substantially greater with a double-screen than with a single-screen line. A typical pair of delay dispersion curves is shown for the two types of line. There are 2 figures.

SUBMITTED: March 12, 1962

Card 2/2

PROTSENKO, P.I.; BRYKOVA, N.A.

Differential thermal analysis of binary systems of nitrites of
thallium and alkaline earth metals. Zhur.neorg.khim. 8 no.9:
2163-2167 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Rostovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

PROTSENKO, P.I.; BRYKOVA, N.A.

Physicochemical properties of solutions of the system
 $TlNO_2 - RbNO_2 - H_2O$ at $25^\circ C$. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;khim.i khim.
tekh. 7 no. 1:3-6 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvennyy universitet, laboratoriya
fiziko-khimicheskogo analiza.

PROTSENKO, P.I.; BRYKOVA, N.A.

System $TlNO_2 - Ba(NO_2)_2 - H_2O$ at 25 and 50°. Zhur.neorg.khim.
9 no.4:982-985 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvennyy universitet.

L 52059-65 EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EPR/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(c)
Pr-4/Ps-4/Pt-7/Pu-4 IJP(c) JD/JW/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP5012972

UR/0078/65/010/005/1220/1224

AUTHOR: Protsenko, P. I.; Brykova, N. A.

53
49
B

TITLE: Thermal analysis of binary nitrite systems

SOURCE: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 10, no. 5, 1965, 1220-1224

TOPIC TAGS: lithium nitrite, thallium nitrite, sodium nitrite, potassium nitrite,
rubidium nitrite, cesium nitrite, binary phase diagram, polymorphism

ABSTRACT: The behavior of thallium nitrite with nitrites of lithium, sodium, potassium, rubidium, and cesium in the solid state was studied for the first time. The authors refined the compositions of the eutectics and dystectics, established the stability limits of the solid solutions, and identified the polymorphic transformations. Differential thermal analysis was used to study the following binary systems: $\text{LiNO}_2 - \text{TlNO}_2$; $\text{NaNO}_2 - \text{TlNO}_2$; $\text{KNO}_2 - \text{TlNO}_2$; $\text{TbNO}_2 - \text{TlNO}_2$; $\text{CsNO}_2 - \text{TlNO}_2$. Complete phase diagrams were constructed (see Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the Enclosure). The incongruently melting compound $\text{TlNO}_2 \cdot 3\text{LiNO}_2$ and continuous series of solid solutions in the $\text{RbNO}_2 - \text{TlNO}_2$ and $\text{CsNO}_2 - \text{TlNO}_2$ systems were identified for the first time; this may be of importance in the search for new ferro- and antiferroelectrics.

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L 52059-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5012972

The line of dimorphic transformation of thallium nitrite almost coincides with the solidus curve. The minimum solid solution contains 25% cesium nitrite and has a melting point of 162°C. Only the heat effect of fusion at 406°C is observed on the heating curves of cesium nitrite. "The formation of solid solutions by rubidium and cesium nitrite in binary combinations was confirmed by spectral analyses carried out by Yu. A. Kulyupin and L. V. Shesterko at the authors' request." Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvennyy universitet (Rostov-On-Don State University)

SUBMITTED: 28Sep63

ENCL: 03

SUB CODE: IC,TD

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 000

Card 2/5

KULAGIN, I. I.; BRYKOVA, Z. I.

Medical Instruments and Apparatus

Work experience of the ampoule shop at the N. A. Semashko Plant. Med. Prom. no. 5, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 1952. Unclassified.

BRYKOVA, Z.I.

Testing plastics to determine their suitability for use in medicine.
Med.prom. 12 no.6:6-9 Je '58 (MIRA 11:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsvticheskiy
institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze.
(PLASTICS--TESTING)

BRYKOVA, Z.I.

Production of medical compounds in the Hungarian People's
Republic. Med.prom. 12 no.11:55-56 N '58 (MIRA 11:12)
(HUNGARY--DRUG INDUSTRY)

BRYKOVA, Z.I.; TYRINA, Ye.A.; MARTYNOVA, T.V.

Making tablets from preparations using sodium hydrocarbonate and tartaric acid. Med. prom. 15 no.12:43-44 D '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy zavod No.1.
(SODIUM CARBONATES) (TARTARIC ACID)
(TABLETS (MEDICINE))

BRYKOVSKAYA, I. S.

Brykovskaya, I. S., Experience of the cartometric characteristics of the Black and Caspian Seas, Uch. zap. Rostovsk. n/D. un-ta (Scientific Notes of Rostov-on-Don University), No 55, 1958, p 49-67; (RZhGeofiz 5/59-4623)

3 (2)

AUTHOR: Brykovskaya, I. S., Candidate of Technical Sciences SOV/6-59-11-15/21

TITLE: Preparation of Vegetation Maps to Be Used in Universities

PERIODICAL: Geodeziya i kartografiya, 1959, Nr 11, pp 60-62 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author criticizes the maps of vegetation drawn for use at universities. It would be advantageous to publish these maps after 2 fashions: one in the present wall size and a smaller size for laboratories and offices. The color scale is well chosen for the soil map, while there is no logical color scale pattern used for maps of vegetation. The article contains recommendations for the illustration of vegetal distribution. The symbols for the kinds of trees are well chosen, but those for steppe- and desert-plants are unsuitable. The author draws the attention to the importance of re-producing the entire plant distribution for each mapping area.

Card 1/1

BRYKOVSKAYA, I.S., kand.tekhn.nauk

Geomorphological map of the U.S.S.R. Geod. i kart. no. 11:58-
60 N '60. (MIRA 13:12)

(Russia--Maps, Physical)

БРЯКОВСКАЯ, I.S.

Explanatory text for maps of natural features. Geod.1 kart.
no.1:61-64 Ja '63.

(Maps)

(MIRA 16:2)

BRYKOVSKAYA, I.S.

Atlas of Uzbekistan. Geod. i kart. no.10:62-63 0 '64.

(MIRA 18:1)

BRYKOWSKI, Lech, mgr inz.

Characteristic of the Ekonomik type boiler with mechanical
furnace. Biul inst techn ciepl 12 no.10 0 '64.

1. Department of Combustion and Steam Boilers of the Institute
of Heat Engineering, Lodz.

BRYKOWSKI, Lech, mgr inż.

Characteristics of the "Ekonomik" type boiler with mechanical furnace. Gosp paliw 12 no.10:Suppl.:Biul inst tech ciepl 12 no.10:354-356 0 '64.

1. Department of Burning and Steam Boilers Institute of Heat Engineering, Lodz.

BRYKSIN, A., inzhener-polkovnik, letchik vtorogo klassa; SHAROV, N.,
inzhener-podpolkovnik, letchik vtorogo klassa; LYSENKO, S.,
inzhener-podpolkovnik

Transport airplane in take-off and landing. Vest. Vozd. Fl.
no.12:69-71 D '61. (MIRA 15:3)
(Airplanes--Take-off) (Airplanes--Landing)

BRYKSIN, I., jurist

Legal consultation. Zdravookhranenie 4 no.4:62-64 J1-Ag '61.

(MIRA 14:11)

1. Mokdavskiy Sovet profsoyuzov.
(MEDICINE—STUDY AND TEACHING)

BRYKSIN, I.I., yurist

Legal advice. Zdravookhranenie 2 no.6:55-56 N-D '59.

(MIRA 13:6)

1. Yuridicheskaya konsul'tatsiya Moldavskogo Soveta profsoyuzov.
(MEDICAL PERSONNEL)

BRYKSIN, I.I., yurist

Legal consultation. Zdravookhraneniye 6 no.1:63-64 J-F'63.
(MIRA 16:8)

1. Moldavskiy sovet professional'nykh soyuzov.
(MEDICAL PERSONNEL) (VACATIONS, EMPLOYEE)

BRYKSIIN, I.I., jurist

Legal consultation. Zdravookhranenie 4 no.3:64 My-Je'61
(MIRA 16:7)

1. Moldavskiy sovet professional'nykh soyuzov.
(MEDICAL COLLEGES--ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS)

8(2)

AUTHORS:

Tsfasman, S. B., Bryksin, I. Ye.,
Bruk, B. S.

SOV/32-24-11-28/37

TITLE:

An Automatic Polarographic Concentration-Measuring Device
(Avtomaticheskii polyarograficheskiy kontsentrator)

PERIODICAL:

Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol. 24, Nr 11, pp 1409-1414
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

A detailed derivation of the equations of alternating current polarograms was given by Delakhey (Ref 5). According to polarographic theory (Refs 6, 7) the peak of the alternating current polarogram determines with its coordinates the composition of a single-component solution (Diagram). If there are several components, there are correspondingly more maxima and each maximum determines the character and concentration of its component (Diagram). From the above equations it becomes obvious that the corresponding tension of the half period can be determined in the cell, if the qualitative composition of the solution is known. If a continuous change of the maximum amplitude of the alternating current occurs, also a continuous determination of the quantitative composition must be possible. Basing on these

Card 1/3

An Automatic Polarographic Concentration-Measuring
Device

SOV/32-24-11-28/37

considerations, the device described was developed, which can be used for continuous determinations of concentrations or as an alternating current polarograph. In the first instance, a measuring unit (Sketch) is used through which the liquid to be tested flows. In collaboration with V. D. Yemel'yanov, Chief Operator of the KIP konstruktorskoye byuro "Tsvetmetavtomatika" (KIP Designing Office of the "Tsvetmetavtomatika"), an experimental type of this measuring device (Pattern) was produced and tested under laboratorial and industrial conditions for both above possibilities. Polarograms of 1 mg/l Cd in the presence of 200 mg/l Cu and 1 mg/l Cd without Cu are given as examples. The measuring error is quoted as 1.5 % and 2 % respectively. The industrial tests were performed in the "Elektrotsink" plant. A zinc-electrolyte was tested as to cadmium. The device was calibrated by means of a polarograph of the TALA type. The measuring error was found to be ± 4 %. There are 6 figures, 2 tables, and 7 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/3

An Automatic Polarographic Concentration - Measuring Device SOV/32-24-11-28/37

ASSOCIATION: Konstruktorskoye byuro "Tsvetmetavtomatika"
(Designing Office "Tsvetmetavtomatika")

Card 3/3

TSEFASMAN, Semen Borisovich; BRYSKIN, I.Ye., red.; LANOVSKAYA, M.R.,
red.izd-va; ISLENT'YEVA, P.G., tekhn.red.

[Electron polarographs] Elektronnye poliarografy. Moskva,
Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallur-
gii, 1960. 164 p. (MIRA 13:3)
(Polarograph) (Electronic apparatus and appliances)

ROSHCHIN, G.I., dotsent; BRYKSIN, V.I., inzh.

Methodology for the study of reducing gears with low-module gear wheels. Protez. i protezostr. no.10:115-120 '64.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut protezirovaniya i protezostroyeniya.

L 24539-66

ACC NR: AP6006348

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/002/0071/0071

AUTHORS: Bryksin, V..I.; Yakobson, Ya. S.; Dol'nikov, Yu. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: A method for studying the motions of the small joints of the human wrist. Class 30, No. 178029 [announced by Central Scientific Research Institute of Prosthesis Fitting and Prosthesis Construction (Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut protezirovaniya i protezostroyeniya)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 2, 1966, 71

TOPIC TAGS: anatomy, human engineering, skeletal mechanics

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for studying the motions of the small joints of the human wrist with the aid of strain-gauge sensing elements. The method allows the uninhibited movement of the fingers. Mercury-rubber sensing elements are fastened to an elastic glove in the region of the wrist joints. Each of the sensing elements is connected to an independent bridge measurement circuit for measuring the angular movements. In order to provide simultaneous

Card 1/2

UDC: 612.746-087

L 24539-66

ACC NR: AP6006348

recording of the angular velocity and the angular acceleration, the mercury-rubber sensing elements are connected to the measurement bridge circuits through two auxiliary differential ladder networks.

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 07Jan65

Card 2/2

UVR

ACC NR: AF005351

SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/61/009/001/0232/0236

AUTHOR: Bryksin, V. V.

ORG: Institute of Semiconductors, AN SSSR, Leningrad (Institut poluprovodnikov AN SSSR)

TITLE: Longitudinal magnetoresistance in scattering by optical phonons

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 9, no. 1, 1967, 232-236

TOPIC TAGS: magnetoresistance, phonon scattering, kinetic equation, temperature dependence, electric conductivity

ABSTRACT: The author points out that earlier investigations (by V. L. Gurevich and Yu. A. Firsov, ZhETF v. 47, 734 1964) of oscillations of the longitudinal and transverse magnetoresistance in semiconductors did not take into account the so-called arrival terms in the kinetic equations or the temperature dependence of the oscillating part of the conductivity. He then modifies their equations and determines the conductivity in strong magnetic fields due to scattering by polarization phonons only, in order to illustrate the influence of the arrival terms on the temperature shift of the oscillation peaks. This yields an expression for the relaxation time in the case of a quantizing magnetic field for scattering by polarization oscillations at temperatures below the Debye point. The electric conductivity is then expressed in terms of the relaxation time, and the temperature shift of the first maximum of the magnetoresistance is estimated. The results show that when all the polarization scattering

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP7005351

is present, the shifts can be appreciable and increase with increasing temperature. The author thanks Yu. A. Firsov for useful discussions. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 13 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 23Jun66/ ORIG REF: 003

Card 2/2

BRYKUSHIN, N. I.

DETERMINATION OF TEMPERATURE OF SALT BATHS. (IN RUSSIAN) N. I. BRYKUSHIN
ZAVOD. LAB. (FACTORY LAB.) v. 15, "ar. 1949, p. 374-375.

A special attachment for the radiation pyrometer which is said to assure accurate control of the salt bath temperature up to 1260°C.
Immediate source clipping

BRYKUSHIN, N. I.

PA 127278

USSR/Metals - Melting, Temperature, Aug 51
Instruments

"Measuring the Temperature of Molten Metals,"
N. I. Brykushin, Engr, Gor'kiy Automobile Plant
imeni V. M. Molotov

"Litey Proiz" No 8, p 24

Describes instrument for rapid detn of temp of
cast iron before pouring. Method is based on us-
ing radiation pyrometer for measuring temp of
metal in small ladle. Its galvanometer is cali-
brated with consideration of correction for in-
completeness of radiation. Instrument, used for 3
years in production of piston rings, proved sim-
ple, convenient and dependable. 197T78

Brykushin, N. I.

137-1958-3-4622

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 3, p 22 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Brykushin, N. I.

TITLE: Methods for Measuring Temperatures of Liquid Pig Iron
(Sposoby izmereniya temperatur zhidkogo chuguna)

PERIODICAL: V sb. : Novoye v liteyn. proiz-ve. Nr 2. Gor'kiy, Knigoizdat,
1957, pp 100-106

ABSTRACT: Various methods of measuring the temperature of liquid metal (LM) are examined. Systems are enumerated which employ:
1) radiation pyrometers for the determination of the temperature of gray cast iron both in the ladle and in the pouring channel of the crucible; the entire process requires 1 - 1.5 minutes, and provides readings with an accuracy of $\pm 10^{\circ}$; 2) photo-pyrometer for measuring and recording the temperature of the metal in pouring ladles with an accuracy of $\pm 5-7^{\circ}$; 3) immersion pyrometer provided with a checking device; a Pt thermocouple is employed in the measurement of temperatures of LM (usually only for taking single, momentary readings). In order to protect the thermocouple from the action of the LM and the slag, its immersed end is shielded by a tube made of quartz; the time required for

Card 1/2

137-1958-3-4622

Methods for Measuring Temperatures of Liquid Pig Iron

the measurement varies between 1.5 minutes and 2.5 minutes. At the present time W-Mo wire is employed instead of Pt for the electrodes of rapid-immersion thermocouples; however, it has a drawback of insufficient accuracy and of very limited service life (on the order of 2-4 measurements).

S. Sh.

Card 2/2

AUTHOR:

Brykushin, N. I.

113-58-7-18/25

TITLE:

A Device for Measuring Temperatures During the Assembly of Automobiles (Pribor dlya izmereniya temperatur v uzlakh avtomobilya)

PERIODICAL:

Avtomobil'naya promyshlennost', 1958, Nr 7, pp 35-37 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The Gor'kiy Automobile Plant has devised and built a device used in running tests for measuring the temperature at ten points during the assembly of the automobiles. The measuring range includes temperatures from -60 to +120°C, the measuring accuracy is $\pm 1^\circ\text{C}$. The feeler sizes permit their application at any spot on the engine and chassis. An analysis of the shortcomings of the thermistors of many devices of a similar type was carried out previously. The device utilizes a tungsten wire of 0.03 mm diameter. The feelers have a resistance of 29.5 ohms (Fig. 1). Calibration of the feelers was effected on the TS-15 water thermostat at 10° intervals. The device operates on surfaces as well as in an air medium. It is simple and easy to handle, but an exchange of the thermistor makes necessary a new bridge circuit and a new calibration of the scale. There is 1 photo, 2 circuit diagrams, 2 diagrams and 1 graph.

Card 1/2

113-58-7-18/25

A Device for Measuring Temperatures During the Assembly of Automobiles

ASSOCIATION: Gor'kovskiy avtozavod (The Gor'kiy Automobile Plant)

1. Thermistors--Applications
2. Temperature--Measurement
3. Automotive industry--USSR

Card 2/2

BRYKUSHIN, N.I.

Measuring temperature of liquid cast iron with brightness photo-
electric pyrometers. Trudy Inst.Kom.stand., ser 1 izm.prib. no.
42:69-72 '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(Pyrometers) (Photoelectric measurements)

ZINOV'YEV, B.S.; KAS'YANOV, A.F.; LAPSHIN, I.I.; SHARAFUTDINOV, M.;
LUZYANIN, D. Kh.; BRYUSHKOV, P.N.; SAVCHENKO, P. Ye.;
KOSOVER, S.I.; SHUL'MAN, I.Ye.; LAPSHIN, I.I.

Information. Veterinariia 38 no.8:91-96 Ag '61 (MIRA 18:1)

BRYL, D.G.

15 9201

11.2211

26989

S/138/61/000/005/002/006
A051'A129

AUTHORS:

Radchenko, I. I., Fisher, S. L., Korchmarek, V. V., Kuznetsov, V. L.,
Bryl', D. G., Lyashch, R. S., Valenina, V. F.

TITLE:

Polymerization of butadiene with styrene in emulsion using colophony soap at a temperature of 5°C

PERIODICAL:

Kauchuk i rezina, no. 5, 1961, 5 - 11

TEXT:

Several polymerization formulations have been developed, of which only a few are suitable for industrial use. Hydrogene peroxide hydrocarbons are usually used as the initiators and various compounds with reducing properties as activators, such as ferrous sulfate, sodium sulfite, etc. Coagulation of the latex is caused by large quantities of electrolytes. Daksad serves as disperser. Daksad is a neutralized condensation product of naphthalenesulfoacid with formaldehyde. The higher mercaptanes, e.g., dodecylmercaptane and a mixture of C₁₂-C₆, are used as regulator in the production of butadiene-styrene rubbers. The best-known polymerization formulation is iron-pyrophosphate, where a complex formed from the interaction of potassium pyrophosphate with ferrous sulfate is used as activator. Special attention is drawn to the iron-trilon formulation. An increase in the iron

Card 1/5

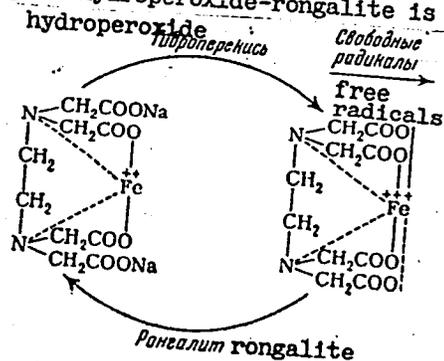
2

Polymerization of butadiene with styrene in...

26989

S/138/61/000/005/002/006
AC5I/A129

Content in rubber is contra-indicated, since it causes premature oxidation and aging. A complex formed from the interaction of trilon B and ferrous sulfate is used as activator in the iron-trilon formulation. The purpose of the present work was to study the process of polymerization of butadiene with styrene carried out according to the iron-trilon and iron-pyrophosphate formulations, and to perfect these formulations for industrial use. Colophony soap and its mixture with fatty acid soap were used as emulsifiers. The scheme of the mechanism of the action of the system iron-trilon complex-hydroperoxide-rongalite is given:



Card 2/5

2

Polymerization of butadiene with styrene in... 26989

S/138/61/000/005/002/006
A051'A129

An iron-trilon formulation in two variants: for polymerization with colophony emulsifier and for polymerization with its mixtures with fatty-acid emulsifier at the ratio 1 : 1 was developed on the base of the conducted experiments. The formulations were checked under pilot plant conditions by S. L. Fisher, I. I. Radchenko, A. M. Perminov, E. G. Lazaryants, V. L. Tsaylingol'd et al. (report of VNIISK-NIIMSK, no. 013034, 1960). Four types of experimental batches of butadiene-styrene rubber were prepared: CKC-30APK (SKS-30ARK) with colophony emulsifier (with a hardness of 600 - 800 g not containing mineral oil) and using a mixture of colophony and fatty-acid emulsifier at the ratio of 1 : 1, and also CKC-30AMPK (SKS-30AMRK) with a mixture of colophony and fatty-acid soap at a ratio of 1 : 1, containing 20 w.p. of PH-6 (PN-6) oil with a Defoe hardness of 600 - 800 g (before introducing the oil 1,200 - 1,400 g) and containing 37.5 w.p. of PN-6 oil with a Defoe hardness of 600 - 800 g (before introducing the oil 2,000 - 2,200 g). The prepared rubbers SKS-30ARK and SKS-30AMRK had the following indices:

	SKS-30ARK	SKS-30AMRK-20
content of free colophony acids, %	6.3	5.5
content of bound colophony acids, %	0.35	0.15
iron content, %	0.017	0.012
Defoe hardness, g	540	650

y

Card 3/5

2

Polymerization of butadiene with styrene in... 26989

S/138/61/000/005/002/006
A051/A129

	SKS-30ARK	SKS-30AMRK-20
tear resistance, kg/cm ²	281	256
relative elongation, %	680	550
residual elongation, %	24	22
elasticity, %	34	29

The iron-pyrophosphate formulation (report of Giprokauchuk no. 010017, 010851, 010889, 1955-56) was further investigated. For the polymerization of butadiene with styrene the following formulation was used: butadiene ... 70, styrene ... 30, dresinate 731 ... 4.5, hydroperoxide n-methane ... 0.08, FeSO₄·7H₂O ... 0.16, K₄P₂O₇ ... 0.18, sodium ethylenediaminetetraacetate (versen, trilon B) ... 0.01, daksad ... 0.15, Na₃PO₄·12H₂O ... 0.5, tertiary dodecylmercaptane (sulfol B-8) ... 0.18, water ... 200 (in w.p.). It is pointed out that with an increase in the regulating action of the diperoxide the rate of polymerization dropped almost by 1.5 times. When using the monohydroperoxide of diisopropylbenzene the duration of the polymerization was 12 - 14 hrs, when replacing it by hydroperoxide of 1,1-diphenyl-ethane 9 - 10 hrs. On the basis of the conducted work the formulation of iron-pyrophosphate using potassium soap of colophony was developed. This formulation was tested under pilot plant conditions (report of the VNIISK-NIIMSK, no. 013094,

Card 4/5

2

Polymerization of butadiene with styrene in... 26989

S/138/61/000/005/002/006
A051/A129

1960). The prepared experimental butadiene-styrene rubber had the following indices: content of free colophony acids, % ... 5.8, content of bound colophony acids, % ... 0.25, content of iron, % ... 0.02, defoe hardness, g ... 550, tear resistance, kg/cm² ... 269, relative elongation, % ... 650, residual elongation, % ... 23, elasticity, % ... 29. In the conclusion the authors recommend sodium dimethylthiocarbamate to be used as the interrupter of polymerization. There are 9 graphs and 5 references: 2 Soviet-bloc, 3 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: R. Frank, J. Polym. Sci., 3, no. 1, 39 (1948); L. Howland, Rubb. World, 130, no. 5, 647 (1954); R. Brown et al., Ind. Eng. Chem., 46, no. 5, 1073 (1954).

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo kauchuka im. S. V. Lebedeva (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Rubber im. S. V. Lebedev)

X

Card 5/5

BRYL, Henryk, mgr., inż.

The construction of diamond bits and the technique of drilling with them. Nafta Pol 18 no.1:12-15 '62.

1. Zjednoczenie Przemysłu Naftowego.

BRYL, Henryk

Optimum boring technique with jet drills. Wiad naft 8
no.10:221-224 0 '62.

BRYL, Henryk

Optimum boring techniques with nozzle drills. Wiad naft 8 no.11:
242-245 N '62.

ERYL, S.

ERYL, S. Spatial behavior of factory-hall structures of iron and steel. p. 405

Vol. 13, no. 11, Nov. 1956
INZYNIERIA I BUDOWNICTWO
POLITICAL SCIENCE
Warszawa, Poland

So: East European Accession Vol. 4, No. 3, March 1957

BRYL, S.

The role of X-rays in the evaluation of the real work of steel constructions. p. 13.

TECHNIKA. (Politechnika Szczecinska) Poznan.
No. 4, 1958.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol.9, no.1, Jan. 1959.

Uncl.

BRYL, S.

Examination of the real work of steel constructions. p. 5.

TECHNIKA. (Politechnika Szczecinska) Poznan.
No. 4, 1958.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol.9, no.1, Jan. 1959.

Uncl.

BRYL', Ya.; SABALENKA, T., red.; KHAREUSKIY, V. [Khareuski, V.],
tekhn. red.

Tam, dze sinee Narach. Where the Naroch glows blue. Minsk,
Dziarzh. vyd-va BSSR, 1963. 6 p. (MIRA 16:12)
(Naroch Valley--Views)

BRYLA, Jadwiga; GARDAS, Andrzej

Coupling factors and high-energy intermediates of oxidative phosphorylation. Postepy biochem. 11 no.4:395-411 '65.

BRYLA Roman
GAERTNER, Jęnyk; ZAPALA, Zdzisław; BRYLA, Roman

Ovarial hemorrhage as complication of thrombocytopenic hemorrhagic diathesis. Polski tygod.lek. 10 no.26:869-871 27 Je '55.

1. Z III Kliniki Chorob Wewnętrznych w Krakowie; kierownik: prof dr J. Aleksandrowicz i z I Kliniki Chirurgicznej, Kierownik: prof dr Med. J. Bogusz, Krakow, Dzierszynskieg 19a/4

(OVARIES, hemorrhage

caused by thrombopenic hemorrhagic diathesis)

(HEMORRHAGIC DIATHESIS

thrombopenic, causing ovarian hemorrh.

(BLOOD PLATELETS, diseases

thrombopenia with hemorrh. diathesis, causing ovarian hemorrh.)

BRYLA, Roman

Glucoproteins in pathological fluids. Pol. tyg. lek. 20 no.21:
757-760 24 My 1965.

1. Z I Oddziału Chorob Wewnętrznych Wojskowego Szpitala Rejonowego
w Poznaniu).

SKRZYPINSKI, Zygmunt; BRYLA, Roman

A case of plasmacytoma with "split" protein spectrum. Pol. arch.
med. wewnet. 35 no.5:727-729 '65.

1. Z I Oddziału Chorob Wewnętrznych III Wojskowego Szpitala
Rejonowego w Poznaniu (Ordynator: dr. med. A. Czapiewski).

BRYLA, Roman; MARCZEWSKI, Maksymilian

Adrenal fulminating purpura of pneumococcal etiology. (Waterhouse-Friderichsen syndrome). Pol. arch. med. wewnet. 35 no.6:897-899 '65.

l. Z I Oddziału Chorob Wewnętrznych (Ordynator: dr. med. A. Czapiewski) i Oddziału Chirurgicznego III Wojskowego Szpitala Rejonowego w Poznaniu (Ordynator: dr. med. W. Gerwel).

Bryla, Stefan

Podrecznik Statyki Budowli /Manual for Statics of Construction/ Wydanie Trzecie.
Krakow, Tadeusz Zapior, 1951.
307 P. Ilus., Tables

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ISKYKA, S.

3704

624.0123/4

MT
MN

* Bryła S. Suwolski L. Concrete and Reinforced Concrete.
„Beton i żelbet”. Wyd. 2, Warszawa, 1954, Budown. i Archit., 16°,
292 pp., 389 figs., 39 tabs.

Basic information on the technology of concrete and the methods
of planning, calculating and constructing reinforced concrete structures.
The following are the main chapters: 1. Materials and technology of
concrete. 2. The theoretical bases and the calculation of members. 3. Re-
inforced concrete structures. 4. Construction. 5. Examples of calculations
and planning of reinforced concrete structures. 6. Auxiliary tables.

①

BRYLA, Z

2201
Bryła Z. Work Organization of Teams Engaged on the Construction of Halls. 624.057.58:331.87

„Organizacja pracy brygad kompleksowych na budowie hal przy zastosowaniu deskowań przesuwanym”. Przegląd Budowlany. No. 3, 1955, pp. 69—72, 5 figs.

Work was started in 1953 on the concrete part of a conoidal structure; a new method, which entailed the use of movable forms, was introduced and proved both quicker and more economical. The production cycle for the construction of a section of the hall was reduced from 9 days to 4 days, while, by introducing team work methods, the labour required was reduced by 30 per cent. This paper deals with work organization and the day-by-day organizational division of the production cycle. In 1954, the production cycle was shortened from 4 to 3 days, savings in cash and a whole month in time were thus obtained. The results of the reorganization produced a notable increase, from 25 to 30 per cent, in the earnings of the workers employed in the team.

Minny

BRUYLE, Ye.S.; DQMBROVSKAYA, N.S.

Determination of zinc and aluminum in zinc-plating electrolyte by complexometric titration. Zhur. prikl. khim. 36 no.10:2305-2306 0 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i konstruktorskiy institut khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya.

BRUYLE, Ye.S.

Complexometric determination of nickel in nickel plating
electrolytes. Zhur. prikl. khim. 36 no.12:2767 D'63.

(MIRA 17:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i konstruktorskiy
institut khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya.

OL'YAK, V.D., inzh.; BORISOV, B.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; BRYLEV, A.V., inzh.

Electric induction brakes. Vest.mash. 41 no.8:42-44 Ag '61.
(MIRA 14:8)

(Gas and oil engines--Brakes)

OL'YAK, V.D., kand. tekhn. nauk; BRYLEV, A.V., inzh.

Performance of a diesel engine using mixtures of diesel
fuel with gasoline. Mashinostroenie no. 6:93-95 N-D '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

L 25833-66 EWT(m)/T WE

ACC NR: AP6012323 (A,N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0304/65/000/006/0093/0095

AUTHORS: Ol'yak, V. D. (Candidate of technical sciences); Brylev, A. V. (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: Diesel operation on mixtures of diesel fuel and benzene

SOURCE: Mashinostroyeniye, no. 6, 1965, 93-95

TOPIC TAGS: diesel engine, diesel fuel, engine fuel, engine performance character-
istic/1Ch10.5-13 diesel engine, A-72 benzene, DL diesel fuel

ABSTRACT: Operation of a modified diesel engine (1Ch10.5/13) on mixtures of diesel fuel and benzene was experimentally investigated. The injector had two orifices which directed about one half of the fuel flow almost tangent to the spherical piston cavity and injected the other half directly into the compressed charge. Mixtures of DL diesel fuel with 0, 25, 50, 75, and 100% benzene A-72 (by volume) were used. After tuning the engine on diesel fuel (compression 16.35, injector spring compression 180 kg/cm², angle of advance of fuel injection 23°) the engine characteristics shown in Fig. 1 were obtained at fixed injection parameters. It was found that performance decreased with increasing benzene content. The effective fuel consumption could be improved by proper adjustment of the injection advance angle (see Fig. 2).

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.436

L 25833-66

ACC NR: AP6012323

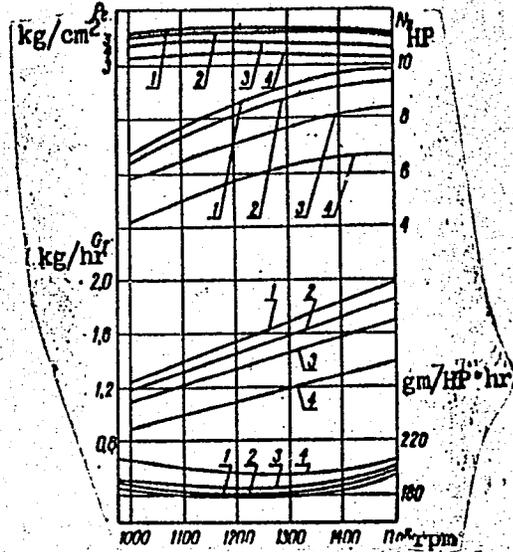


Fig. 1. Engine characteristics: 1 - 0% benzene; 2 - 25%; 3 - 50%; 4 - 75% benzene.

Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 21/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2

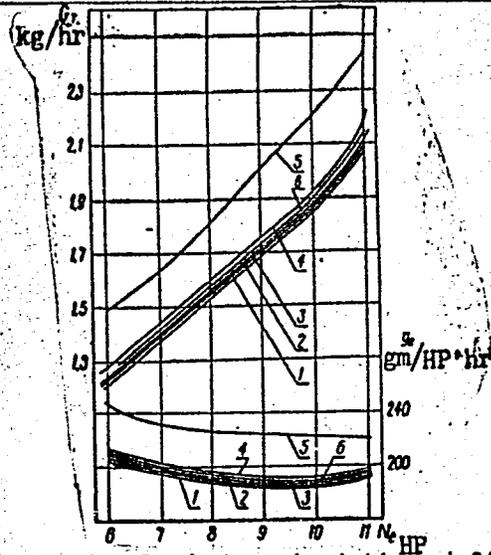


Fig. 2. Load characteristics at 1500 RPM: 1 - 0% benzene; 2 - 25%; 3 - 50%; 4 - 75%; 5 - 100% ($\theta = 6^\circ$); 6 - 100% benzene ($\theta = 17^\circ$).

S/169/62/000/003/070/098
D228/D301

3.5000

AUTHOR: Brylev, G. B.

TITLE: Radioechoes of thermal-type dielectric irregularities

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 3, 1962, 36, abstract 3B293 (Tr. Gl. geofiz. observ., no. 120, 1961, 37-44)

TEXT: The preliminary results of radar observations on atmospheric dielectric irregularities of the "therm" type are described. Meteorologic data are also cited to demonstrate the thermal character of their origin. A simplified theory for therm radioechoes, based on the nature of reflections arising in a pure atmosphere, is given. Calculations are made for the magnitudes of Δe and ΔT creating radioechoes. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

I 21973-66 FSS-2/EWT(1)/FCC RB/GW/WR
ACC NR: AT6008121

UR/2531/64/000/159/0035/0039

AUTHOR: Brylev, G.B.; Sal'man, Ye.M. (Candidate of Physico-mathematical Sciences) ³⁷

ORG: None

TITLE: On the maximum range of shower precipitation detection by radar ^{12, 44, 55}

SOURCE: Leningrad. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya. Trudy, no. 159, 1964
Voprosy radiometeorologii (Problems in radiometeorology), 35-39 ²⁶

TOPIC TAGS: ~~radar rainfall detection, radar storm detection, radar storm early warn-~~
~~ing, radar shower detection range, maximum shower detection range~~ *meteorologic radar,*
atmospheric precipitation, storm, weather forecasting, radar antenna

ABSTRACT: The problem of maximum radar detection range of showers is discussed, a topic of interest in early storm warning. Formulas for the maximum range of shower center detection are developed under the assumption of unity signal-to-noise ratio. For high performance radars, the angle subtended by the vertical dimension of the precipitation process illuminated by the radar - becomes the limiting range factor. This points to better detectability of high storm centers. Thus, for high power radars, the limiting range is a meteorological characteristic. Refraction effects are studied in their effect on the detection range. Advantages of high location of radar antennas are discussed. Antennas with narrow directional beams are recommended. Orig.art. has: 10 formulas, 3 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 04, 17 SUBM DATE: 00 ORIG REF: 001 OTH REF: 000

Card 1/1 *MGS*